Training

AMMUNITION

Summary. This regulation incorporates guidance and delineates responsibilities under the Training Ammunition Management System (TAMS) and identifies principles for training ammunition management.

Applicability. This regulation applies to U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) installations and activities.

Supplementation. If you supplement this regulation, forward one copy to HQ TRADOC, ATTN: ATOM-TL.

Forms. TRADOC Form 240-R at the back of this regulation is for local reproduction. Have it printed through your forms management officer.

Suggested Improvements. Send comments and suggested improvements on DA form 2028 through channels to Commander, TRADOC, ATTN: ATOM-TL, Fort Monroe, Virginia 23651-5000.

Contents

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*This regulation supersedes TRADOC Reg 350-8, dated 1 December 1980.

Chapter 1
Introduction

1-1. Purpose. This regulation establishes policies for the management of training ammunition.

1-2. References. Required and related publications are listed in appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of terms. The glossary explains training ammunition terms used in this regulation.

1-4. General. Ammunition is one of the most expensive commodities used by the Army due to the large volume expended in training. Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) developed the Training Ammunition Management System (TAMS) to effectively and efficiently manage training ammunition. HQDA manages training ammunition by providing guidance and establishing authorizations for each major Army command (MACOM). Appendix B lists details of the TAMS. TAMS provides for-

a. Establishing training goals to enable commanders to properly plan and conduct training programs.

b. Developing training ammunition guidelines that will provide commanders a basis for estimating training ammunition requirements.

c. Establishing ammunition authorizations along command lines that will be responsive to requirements developed by commanders.

d. Procuring and distributing ammunition in a manner that supports the authorization process.

e. Developing and accurate data base regarding the expenditure of training ammunition that will permit analysis at all levels of command.

1-5. Responsibilities.

a. All TRADOC installations, activities, units, and persons dealing with training ammunition will adhere to the principles given in appendix C.

b. Installation commanders will--

(1) Determine annual ammunition requirements to support TRADOC training schedules per applicable directive(s).

(2) Coordinate the various functions required in the management of training ammunition by the appropriate staff sections. Close coordination is mandatory between training and logistical staff offices when reporting training ammunition requirements, shortages, excesses, and while conducting issue and

turn-in of ammunition. Publish instructions to all units and activities supported by the installation on procedures for reporting/forecasting ammunition requirements, to include leadtime and frequency required (see TRADOC Suppl 1 to AR 700-22 and DA Pam 710-2-1).

(3) Ensure that a sufficient supply of ammunition is on hand to meet training requirements. Where storage permits, commanders should maintain a 90-day stockage of training ammunition. Stockage levels up to 1 year may occur when necessary to avoid recurring requisitions, shipment of small quantities, or when there is a gap in production. Prestock adequate quantities of ball only linked machine gun ammunition to support machine gun training in periods of dry weather, when ammunition linked with tracer may cause fires. Request authorization changes when needed.

(4) Ensure that units/activities do not exceed approved authorization.

(5) Requisition and suballocate Committee for Ammunition Logistics Support (CALS) monthly allocations provided by the headquarters to supported activities. Priority of issue for CALS items should be to units who followed forecasting procedures.

(6) Establish controls to manage CTA 50-909, chapter 20, training and inert ammunition allowances.

(7) Establish management procedures to effectively control training ammunition use. These will include a TAMS standard operating procedure (SOP) or other published procedures. DA Pam 710-2-1, chapter 11, describes which management forms you must use.

(8) Installations with Training Ammunition Management Information System (TAMIS) capability will comply with all the provisions of appendix D.

(9) Ensure that ammunition supply activities issue the exact, requested quantity and do not adjust the quantities to match depot packaging. Assist the supply point by requesting standard package quantities where possible.

(10) Establish a Memorandum of Agreement between each tenant and supported activity for the administration of their training ammunition authorization. You may assimilate small tenant units, with minimal training, into the host installation's permanent party requirements, with the approval of this headquarters.

(11) Oversee all ammunition issue transactions at your installation. There are many valid claimants for ammunition (test, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), training, etc.) and one should not benefit at the expense of others. Ensure equal support to authorized users.

(12) You must report any excess CALS items, or substitute for CALS items, to HQ TRADOC, ATTN: ATOM-TL, for possible redistribution prior to reporting them to the National Inventory Control Point.

c. Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) region commanders will-

(1) Determine annual training ammunition requirements to support ROTC training in accordance with TRADOC directive(s).

(2) Upon validation of requirements received from ROTC units, consolidate requirements and forward to

HQ TRADOC, ATTN: ATOM-TL, in accordance with instructions provided.

(3) Subauthorize annual training ammunition authorizations to using ROTC activities by TAMIS.

(4) Publish supplementing instructions to ensure that all training ammunition issues and expenditures reach TAMIS correctly.

(a) For example, each ROTC activity could forward one copy of each DA Form 581 (Request for Issue and Turn-in of Ammunition) to region headquarters quarterly for verification against the TAMIS database.

(b) The purpose of this review is to document all training ammunition use, including ammunition shipped to ROTC activities, and to verify that supporting installations report all ROTC training ammunition transactions.

d. TRADOC installations identified as an "Operational Sponsor" for a Mobilization Army Training Center (see Five-Year Training Plan for USAR Training Base Units - HQ TRADOC, ATTN: ATTG-P) will-

(1) Program outyear requirements - RCS ATTG-38.

(2) Load the subauthorized quantities and requirements into TAMIS each fiscal year (FY).

(3) Act as single point of contact (POC) for subauthorization changes requested by the United States Army Reserve (USAR) training division.

(4) Ensure the USAR training division completes end-of-year reports (RCS ATTG-13(R1)).

e. TRADOC activities tenant on other MACOM installations will-

(1) Provide annual training ammunition requirements through the installation headquarters to HQ TRADOC, ATTN: ATOM-TL.

(2) Comply with the training ammunition management policies of the supporting installation for forecast, request, turn-in, and reconciliation.

(3) Use or return annual training ammunition authorizations.

(4) Coordinate a Memorandum of Agreement with the supporting installation.

1-6. Policy. Every command level managing training ammunition must control use to optimize training, while not exceeding established authorizations. Command emphasis must highlight the need for accuracy in determining requirements and forecasting expenditures and make continuous efforts to ensure a close balance between projected requirements and actual expenditures. It is of paramount importance that ammunition requirements are consistent with achieving TRADOC's training objectives.

Chapter 2
Requirement

2-1. General. Because of the relationship between the TAMS and the Army Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System, ammunition requirements must project in excess of 5 years in advance. TRADOC consolidates these requirements for presentation to the annual Training Ammunition Authorization Committee (TAAC), a standing DA committee. The committee uses this input for procurement and future authorization decisions.

2-2. Requirements determination. Individual and crew-served weapon qualification firing tables, school program of instruction (POI), and other training exercises determine training ammunition requirements. TRADOC activities report long-range training ammunition requirements under RCS ATTG-38; these requirements cover a 6-year period beginning 2 years from the current fiscal year. This long lead time is necessary due to funding procedures and the need to establish industrial sources for new munitions. Ammunition managers must attempt to foresee all future training ammunition needs and include all projected permanent party training, anticipated student loads, existing and new POI, foreign ammunition, and new weapon systems. This is a critical phase in the development of ammunition requirements. Ammunition procurement planning depends upon accurate identification of these future needs. If you do not identify requirements sufficiently in advance, the ammunition will not be available when needed. Installation training ammunition managers are in the best position to project these requirements, and they must include ammunition requirements as part of all long-range planning. In this connection, they must maintain accurate files to enable subsequent training ammunition managers to refine requirements.

2-3. Training Requirements and Analysis System (TRAS) (RCS ATTG-29(R1)). TRADOC Reg 351-1 provides excellent planning data for determining training ammunition requirements for all institutional training in TRADOC. Under TRAS, there are two important resource supporting documents: the individual training plan (ITP) and the POI.

a. The ITP. The ITP describes long-range plans for individual training programs. Submitted 36 months prior to course implementation, it identifies, by resident course, the estimated ammunition resources required in a Training Ammunition Summary format (see app E). This information will provide training ammunition managers with long-range training ammunition requirements.

b. The POI. The POI should be available 6 months prior to course implementation. Although too late for determining long-range requirements, the POI provides a list of all ammunition resources necessary to support

the resident training program. This information is pivotal to determining accurate current year requirements. Compute resident training ammunition authorizations only upon the data provided by an approved POI.

c. Student input. Training ammunition managers must coordinate closely with course developers and schedulers to identify valid student input figures, modify the scheduled student fill by historical "no show" rates, and develop attrition factors to determine actual training ammunition needs.

2-4. Forecasting ammunition. Forecast short term requirements to the supporting ammunition supply activity correctly to ensure supplies will be available when needed. AR 700-22 is the directive requiring ammunition forecasting, and DA Pam 710-2-1 provides a standard format.

a. Ammunition forecasts are feeder reports for the Worldwide Ammunition Reporting System (WARS) (RCS CSGLR-1322(R1)), and the forecasts establish minimum 90-day stockage levels at ammunition supply points (ASPS).

b. Installation training ammunition managers must establish procedures that submit training ammunition forecasts for all customers in time to meet the 90-day stockage objective. Consolidate user forecasts into the WARS report by month for the next 12 months for planning purposes. Always show 12 months of forecasts, even when it requires forecasting into the next fiscal year. This assumes that the next fiscal year's authorization will be similar to the current year's.

c. Units may only forecast authorized training ammunition (exception see b above).

d. Do not forecast substitute/secondary Department of Defense identification code (DODIC): Forecast only primary ammunition DODIC.

e. CALS-controlled items (app F) require a minimum 120-day forecast. Without this minimum lead time, we cannot guarantee support. Due to production scheduling and criticality of some CALS-controlled items, we recommend a longer forecast period.

f. Forecast training ammunition at the site of the proposed training (e.g., units going to another installation will forecast to that installation at least 90 days in advance—120 days for CALS items).

g. The installation training ammunition manager will not approve requests in excess of unit forecasts if this would cause a shortfall for another unit that forecasted properly. You may support issues to meet emergency, unforecasted requirements on a case-by-case basis after reviewing the asset posture and all other forecasted requirements.

h. Users drawing training ammunition from other than their home installation will comply with the supporting installation's forecasting and logistics policies. The supporting installation must verify that the user forecasts only authorized ammunition (exception see b above).

i. When forwarding monthly WARS to HQ TRADOC, the installation training ammunition manager will verify that forecasted quantities support all training plans, unit authorizations, and scheduled institutional training.

j. Ammunition forecasts do not carry over to the next month if the requester does not draw the ammunition. The requester must resubmit the forecast through the installation training ammunition manager.

2-5. Training test requirements. The functional proponent that initiates or the TRADOC staff section that directs a training strategy evaluation (commonly called a test) must also identify all ammunition requirements needed for the evaluation.

a. TAMS supports these requirements, but their use requires authorization from HQ TRADOC or HQDA.

b. Due to ammunition production and procurement lead times, requesting agencies must report requirements 6 months in advance (12 months for guided missiles).

c. Submit requests by memorandum to HQ TRADOC, ATTN: ATOM-TL, and identify:

(1) All ammunition required by DODIC and cost.

(2) Purpose of the evaluation.

(3) Whether TRADOC/DA directed or the proponent initiated the evaluation.

(4) When you need the ammunition.

(5) Where you need the ammunition.

(6) Unit identification code (UIC) of involved units (TRADOC or other MACOM).

(7) POC for future coordination.

(8) Title of the test/evaluation.

Chapter 3
Authorizations

3-1. General. Annual training ammunition authorizations correspond to units/activities by UIC using the TAMIS. We use the same system to report expenditures and summarize training ammunition use. HQDA gives TRADOC a bulk training ammunition authorization approximately 6 months prior to the start of a fiscal year, which TRADOC subauthorizes to subordinate installations and activities. We base this authorization distribution upon stated requirements, available quantities, and training priority. Recipients further subauthorize to training activities, and they may submit increase requests, with impact statements, for quantities that are not sufficient to support training. TRADOC will adjust authorizations and provide revisions before the start of the fiscal year. Due to production or procurement problems, some ammunition may not be available.

3-2. Procedures. During the fiscal year, TRADOC users may request authorization changes from HQ TRADOC (ATTN: ATOM-TL). We support these change requests as much as possible; but normally, increases are not available from DA because they have already included inventory assets, production, and retrograde from overseas into the next fiscal year's authorization planning.

a. We use long-range requirements reported to TRADOC under RCS ATTG-38 to establish individual fiscal year requirements, which we report to DA for procurement programming. We maintain these submissions on file and use them to compute the initial fiscal year authorizations.

b. We issue initial installation authorizations approximately 6 months prior to the start of a fiscal year. This allows time for installation training ammunition managers to review and update their requirements and to request, with training impact justification, additional authorizations.

c. We satisfy training ammunition authorization shortfalls when possible by redistribution of authorizations, identification of substitute items, or acquiring additional authorizations from HQDA.

d. Throughout the fiscal year, TRADOC will attempt to satisfy unresolved authorization shortages when training ammunition authorizations change.

e. Prior to 1 August of any year, you may request installation authorization changes by using the following format (show installation totals only):

DODIC	Current Auth	Plus/minus	Required
	(EXAMPLE)		
A071	50,000	+25,000	75,000

JUSTIFICATION: Approved POI change added 10 rounds per 11B10 OSUT student.

f. We approve training ammunition authorization changes in writing or by the "TAMIS MACOM Subauthorization Change Report" for activities with TAMIS access (RCS CSGPO-411).

g. Installation training ammunition managers may adjust subauthorizations between units under their control, with the following exceptions:

(1) Do not exceed installation training ammunition authorizations.

(2) Do not exchange authorizations between units of different MACOMs.

3-3. Approval. Installation training ammunition managers must use TAMIS or CTA 50-909, chapter 20, to validate training ammunition requests before approving any issues.

a. Each user must have forecasted training ammunition use, and they may not exceed their authorization.

b. Before a request for issue of training ammunition (DA Form 581) is presented to the installation ASP, the installation training ammunition manager must validate or approve it. Suspense each document before forwarding to the ASP so the installation training ammunition manager can ensure capturing all ammunition issues and reconciliations.

c. TAMIS provides several options for authenticating subauthorizations, and installation training ammunition managers should not approve training ammunition requests unless supported by TAMIS authorizations. However, ammunition managers must take all steps to verify the unit's authorization before stopping training. Recommended procedures are:

(1) Contact the unit's higher headquarters.

(2) Use authorized substitute munitions.

(3) Request TRADOC assistance.

d. Installation training ammunition managers may approve shipments of small quantities of ammunition to ROTC activities. However, they must verify the ROTC authorization and establish sufficient controls to capture all such issues in TAMIS.

e. CTA 50-909, chapter 20, provides some allowances for training munitions. Installation training ammunition managers must become familiar with this publication and establish local procedures to ensure that no one exceeds these allowances. CTA 50-909, chapter 20, also allows use of many inert training ammunition items. These items may be temporarily loaned to users, but if retained over 15 days, they must assume accountability for them on their property records. This will be an item of evaluation (chap 4). Do not report CTA 50 909, chapter 20, allowances as training ammunition expenditures in TAMIS.

3-4. Substitution. There can be two types of substitutions encountered in training ammunition management. These are supply substitutes and training support substitutes. TAMIS expenditure reporting may require close additional management to ensure no one exceeds authorizations.

a. Supply substitution. Many ammunition items perform identical or similar functions although the nomenclature, national stock number (NSN), and DODIC are different.

(1) The Reportable Item Listing for the Worldwide Ammunition Requirements and Assets Report lists many prime and secondary items of inventory. The ASP may automatically issue a secondary item against a prime item request.

(2) Depot may issue many secondary DODIC against an ASP requisition. In most cases, this substitution is acceptable, but this may depend upon the training requirements. For example:

(a) Acceptable supply substitute for tank subcaliber training:

DODIC	NOUN	P/S
A585	Ctg Cal .50 API-T	Prime
A543	Ctg Cal .50 API-T	Secondary

(b) Unacceptable supply substitute for basic training hand grenade course:

DODIC	NOUN	P/S
G881	Grenade, Hand Frag with Safety Clip	Prime
G888	Grenade, Hand Frag without Safety Clip	Secondary

(3) Training ammunition managers must work closely with ASP personnel to ensure that they stock only usable, safe supply substitute items.

b. Training support substitution. Although not identical supply substitutes, many ammunition items are similar and usable in place of others in order to support a training program, but the ASP may not make these substitutions without the prior approval of the installation training ammunition manager.

(1) The purpose of training support substitution is to continue training although the correct, approved training ammunition item may not be available.

(2) Installation training ammunition managers may approve the issue of training support substitute items only after prior coordination with this headquarters.

(3) Several examples of potential training support substitute DODIC are:

L598	Issued in lieu of	L600
A404	Issued in lieu of	A400
A143	Issued in lieu of	A131

(4) Some substitution may be due to environmental conditions. In periods of high fire hazard, the installation training ammunition manager may wish to issue A143 (Ball only) machine gun ammunition in place of A131 (Ball and Tracer) ammunition.

(5) Training support substitution ensures the highest quality of training for the conditions encountered. This substitution requires intensive management by the ammunition manager and will require changes to the TAMIS authorizations.

c. TAMIS reporting (RCS CSGPO-411). Regardless of whether the substitute was a supply secondary or a training support substitute, report the expenditure of the actual item into TAMIS, not as the prime or requested item.

d. You may not substitute basic load ammunition stored at an ASP to resolve training ammunition shortages. However, you should replace older stocks of basic load ammunition with condition Code A training ammunition of the same DODIC.

3-5. Reconciliation.

a. Reconciliation is the process of assuring accountability for all issues of ammunition through the-

(1) Return of unused serviceable and unserviceable ammunition.

(2) Return of expended brass, pins, links, ammunition packing material, and other salvage items.

(3) Verification by the ASP that the returned items account for the ammunition issued, as per DA Pam 710-2-1.

b. Users must account for all expended ammunition packing material, residue, and brass. The ASP

must provide supported units a copy of the residue (casings, links, pins, etc.) that they must return at the completion of training.

c. In the event of any overages or lost, stolen, or missing ammunition, initiate administrative action per AR 735-5. In the case of lost, stolen, or unaccounted for sensitive items, AR 190-11 or AR 15-6 may require additional action.

d. DA Pam 710-2-1 provides for small arms and pyrotechnic residue which cannot be completely recovered due to range, terrain, or climatic conditions. This does not preclude the return of all outside packaging (wirebound boxes, metal cans, etc.) nor relieve the commander/range officer from direct responsibility.

e. User will identify on all turn-in documents the document number and training event code (TEC) used for the ammunition issue.

f. Installation training ammunition managers will establish time frames for the reconciliation of each training ammunition issue. We recommend that all issues reconcile within 5 working days.

g. Installation training ammunition managers must establish positive procedures to ensure coordination of all issue and reconciliation documentation with the supporting ASP.

h. Failure to accomplish reconciliation will require command attention, and installation training ammunition managers must establish procedures to report units/activities that have not met their reconciliation suspense to command channels.

Chapter 4
Evaluation/Reports

4-1. General. This chapter outlines ammunition management evaluation policies and identifies mandatory reports.

4-2. Evaluation. Installation training ammunition managers must regularly evaluate each unit's/activity's training ammunition management program.

a. Do not accept requirements at face value. Validate each requirement. Has the user stated the correct POI, class size, attrition factor, number of assigned personnel, etc.?

b. After subauthorizing training ammunition to a user, the installation training ammunition manager must ensure that they forecast to the supporting ASP. Users may not forecast more than their authorization (see para 2-4b for exception).

c. Throughout the year, monitor usage rates and crosslevel training ammunition subauthorizations to ensure maximum training from the ammunition authorized.

d. The TRADOC Training Ammunition Expenditure Report (RCS ATTG-13(R1)) requires quarterly reporting, but installation training ammunition managers may conduct more frequent evaluation of user expenditures.

e. Question poor utilization and investigate and resolve reasons for non-use of authorized items.

f. Control inert ammunition use allowed by CTA 50-909, chapter 20. Users must draw, turn back, and reconcile as if it was training ammunition. Units, if allowed by CTA 50-909, chapter 20, may retain inert ammunition on hand, but they must account for these items in unit property records.

g. TRADOC Form 240-R (Ammunition Management Checklist) provides a standard list of evaluation area. You may use this list to ensure standard training ammunition management.

4-3. Mandatory reports.

a. The TRADOC Training Ammunition Expenditure Report (RCS ATTG-13(R1)) is a quarterly reporting requirement due HQ TRADOC, ATTN: ATOM-TL, by the suspense dates indicated. This mandatory report consists of three parts and follows a strict schedule.

(1) First suspense (15th working day of October). Review current FY training plane and provide a "by quarter" cumulative percentage estimate of anticipated training ammunition use (total dollar value of anticipated consumption versus the total dollar value of the annual FY authorization).

EXAMPLE:

1st Qtr	20 percent	(will be used)
2nd Qtr	45 percent	(will be used)
3rd Qtr	75 percent	(will be used)
4th Qtr	100 percent	(will be used)

This report establishes a management objective for subsequent reports, and we use it to manage authorization redistributions.

(2) Second suspense (10th working day of 2d, 3d, and 4th Qtrs). Report, in writing, your success toward reaching your management objectives for the past quarter. This report must identify ammunition items that contributed most to differences between anticipated and actual expenditure percentages, and the reasons causing the discrepancy. You may return excess

ammunition authorizations at any time prior to 1 August of each year. This may assist reconciliation of anticipated versus actual expenditure percentages. This liberal turn-back policy should permit installation training ammunition managers to optimize their expenditure ratios. However, each return must identify the exact reason for the turn back. Quarterly reports will recapitulate all returns for the past quarter.

(3) Third suspense (15th working day of November). This part of the report is the annual reconciliation statement. You must explain all training ammunition expenditures that exceeded authorization or were less than 90 percent of authorization in the format listed below:

DODIC	Auth/ Used	Reasons for Variance	Unused Qty	Corrective Action Taken
		(EXAMPLE)		
A131	70,000/ 29,000	Fire Hazard	10,000	Forecast A143
		Student Shortfall	20,000	Adjust Attrition Factor
		Forecast Error	11,000	Reduced Forecast

Note: Report use of unauthorized ammunition and describe fully the reasons for the expenditure. Overexpenditures are violations of AR 5-13 and this regulation.

b. The Training Ammunition Requirements Report (RCS: ATTG-38)—submitted annually. This report projects long-range ammunition requirements. For example, in FY 92 the ATTG-38 report covers FY 94-99.

(1) This yearly projection allows us to report our requirements accurately into the Army Budget Cycle. This procedure allows planning time for the introduction of new weapon systems, training strategy changes, implementation of new POIs during the reporting period, and availability of other resources/facilities.

(2) All requirements must be shown by DODIC by year.

(3) Installation requirements must include:

(a) Institutional training (POI requirements and the latest Army Program for Individual Training).

(b) Past expenditure history.

(c) Requirements for skill qualification test (SQT) training and testing and other permanent party training/ qualification.

(d) Requirements to train/practice for special projects, such as Special Reaction Teams (SRT) and Honor Guard.

(e) Determine all missile requirements to support resident training using the criteria of "one expenditure per military occupational specialty (MOS) producing course (e.g., 11BC2 or 16S)."

(f) Include inert ammunition requirements to ensure HQDA funds these requirements. When computing these requirements, you must include a reuse factor.

(g) The introduction of <u>new weapons systems/ ammunition</u> may have a significant impact during the reporting period. Coordinate these requirements with training developers and TRADOC system managers (TSMs). Use the model number and nomenclature for any new types of ammunition to ensure proper identification.

(h) Normally, requirements support training of TRADOC activities; however, there may be instances where Memorandums of Agreement specify support of tenant activities (e.g., United States Army Information Systems Command (USAISC) personnel, Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Total Army Personnel Command (PERSCOM) detachments).

(4) Format.

(a) Conventional ammunition requirements:

<u>DODIC</u>   <u>QUANTITY (BY YEAR)</u>

(all quantities must be shown as "eaches"; e.g., A071-10, 756,321 or D550-26.)

(b) Missiles.

	COURSE	NUMBER OF	TOTAL
<u>DODIC</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>ITERATIONS</u>	<u>REQUIRED</u>

(c) Dummy/Inert.

<u>DODIC</u>   <u>NOMENCLATURE</u>   <u>ANNUALQUANTITY</u>

(d) Foreign Ammunition.

<u>1</u> Provide full nomenclature, description of the ammunition required, quantity needed, and identify the POI supported. We will consolidate requirements and validate before programming your needs with the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM). INSCOM will only issue foreign ammunition to meet TRADOC-validated training requirements.

<u>2</u> Foreign ammunition accountability and control will be done in accordance with AR 710-2, DA Pam 710-2-1, and DA Pam 710-2-2. Users will maintain DA Forms 5203 (DODIC Master/Lot Locator Record) and 5515-R (Training Ammunition Control Document) to account for receipt and use. Training ammunition managers will report annual FY foreign training ammunition use to HQ TRADOC, ATTN: ATOM-TL, no later than 20 October of each year.

(EXAMPLE)

<u>ITEM</u>   <u>QUANTITY</u>   <u>POI SUPPORTED</u>

(e) Requirements specified in b(4) (a-d) above

must be on separate enclosures.

(f) Additionally, divide the first year reported into the following components:

<u>1</u> Permanent party qualification/training (include instructor, SRT, SQT, etc.)

<u>2</u> Competitive marksmanship.

<u>3</u> Unit training.

<u>4</u> POI requirements, to include ROTC summer camp.

5 On-campus requirements (Junior and Senior ROTC).

<u>6</u> Total.

(EXAMPLE)

FY 89

DODIC	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
A071	10,000	2,200	150	75,000	-	87,350
M030	-	-	12	3,000	-	3,012

(g) Operational sponsors must identify training ammunition required to support Mobilization Army Training Center programs conducted by Reserve training divisions.

(h) Installation/activity ammunition managers must validate requirements; maintain back-up documents, to include computation of requirements by POI, at all levels.

(5) This report also requires a list of UIC for TAMIS use.

c. TAMIS capable activities/installations must also comply with the reporting requirements of appendix D.

Appendix A
References

Section I
Required Publications

AR 5-13
Training Ammunition Management System (TAMS)

AR 15-16
DA Committee for Ammunition Logistic Support (CALS)

AR 190-11 and FORSCOM/TRADOC Suppl 1
Physical Security of Arms Ammunition and Explosives

AR 700-22 and TRADOC Suppl 1
Worldwide Ammunition Reporting System (WARS) (RCS CSGLD-1322(R1))

AR 710-2
Supply Policy Below the Wholesale Level

AR 735-5
Policies and Procedures for Property Accountability

CTA 50-909
Field and Garrison Furnishings and Equipment

DA Pam 350-38
Standards in Weapons Training

DA Pam 350-39
Standards in Weapons Training (Special Operation Forces)

DA Pam 710-2-1
Using Unit Supply System

DA Pam 710-2-2
Supply Support Activity Supply System: Manual Procedures

FM 23-9
M16A1 Rifle and Rifle Marksmanship

TRADOC Reg 351-1
Training Requirement Analysis System (TRAS) (ATTG-29(R1))

User Instructions for TAMIS, ODCSOPS HQDA, DAMO-TRS

Section II
Related Publications

AR 350-1 and TRADOC Suppl 1
Army Training

AR 350-6
Armywide Small Arms Competitive Marksmanship

AR 350-41
Army Forces Training

FM 25-1
Training

FM 25-2
Unit Training Management

FM 26-3
Training in Units

FM 25-4
How to Conduct Training Exercises

AMMO 1-2-3, DOD Consolidated Ammunition Catalog

Appendix B
Training Ammunition
Management System (TAMS)

B-1. System description.

a. TAMS is a command management tool that allows the commander the flexibility to change authorizations to satisfy priority training and make the best use of the available training time and manpower. It encompasses all service and training-unique ammunition, explosives, and pyrotechnics used for training. The TAMS operates within the Army Planning, Programing, and Budgeting System (PPBS) in three phases: execution, authorization preparation, and requirements development

covering a 6-year period. As an example, during 1988, units used FY 88 authorizations, the Army staff prepared 89 authorizations, and MACOMs developed FY 90-95 requirements.

b. HQDA provided initial guidance regarding training goals and training ammunition authorizations.

c. MACOMs and National Guard Bureau (NGB) may present alternative proposed authorizations to the TAAC, which is a continuing committee of the Department of the Army, organized under the provision of AR 5-13. Its purpose is to review Army training ammunition resources, requirements, and management. The TAAC will attempt to solve ammunition imbalances and address the impact of shortfalls on the attainment of training goals. The TAAC will provide revised authorizations to MACOMs and the NGB and make recommendations to the HQDA Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS), where appropriate. Preliminary TAAC authorization decisions will form the basis for training ammunition input into the Army Materiel Plan (AMP).

d. MACOMs submit their training ammunition requirements to the TAAC utilizing the TAMS. The TAAC consolidates Armywide ammunition requirements for budget planning.

e. DA prepares the program objective memorandum (POM) concurrently with the program review and approval process and includes the training ammunition program. Upon final approval of the POM, HQDA issues revised ammunition authorizations for the budget year to the MACOMs and NGB. As program budget decisions, formulation of the President's budget, and congressional actions modify ammunition procurement programs, revisions to the draft ammunition authorizations may follow. If assets are sufficient, all MACOMs receive 100 percent of requirement. If not, each MACOM will receive its share of the total requirement.

f. Prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, the TAAC will meet to consider revised requirements, results of the AMP review, and budget decisions. DA will adjust MACOM and NGB authorizations for the budget year. MACOMs and NGB will, in turn, subauthorize to elements of their commands and the several states, respectively. The subauthorization process will continue to unit/activity level.

g. TAMIS operators will report the expenditure of training ammunition throughout the training year. This data will be available for analysis to any echelon possessing a computer terminal.

B-2. Development of requirements and authorizations. Each echelon must develop the training ammunition requirements of all its subordinate elements, regardless of installation/theater to which assigned. Likewise, higher elements provide authorizations through the command structure and not the stationing structure.

B-3. Units of one MACOM assigned to an installation of another MACOM. When a unit of one

MACOM is tenant at an installation of another MACOM (e.g., a Forces Command (FORSCOM) unit assigned to TRADOC installation), responsibility for developing requirements and providing authorizations is that of the parent MACOM, not the installation MACOM.

B-4. Administering authorizations. Responsibility for administering training ammunition authorizations for Active Army units is that of the installation/overseas MACOM where the unit is tenant, regardless of its parent MACOM. Continental United States (CONUS) MACOMs will provide authorizations for their units, when assigned to other than their installations, to the corresponding installation/overseas MACOM through the TAMIS system. Installation commanders may adjust authorizations between assigned units within policies established by DA, however, installation commanders may not adjust authorizations between units of different MACOMs, and they may not allow users to forecast more ammunition than authorized.

B-5. Tenant organizations. The development of ammunition authorizations will flow through the parent MACOM of the tenant unit and not through the MACOM of the host installation. The administration of ammunition authorizations for tenant units will be the responsibility of the installation where the unit is tenant.

B-6. Changes in authorizations. Unless prohibited or restricted by TRADOC, commanders may adjust the ammunition authorization for their command to meet the needs of a training program provided that-

a. They do not exceed the total authorization.

b. The ASP can support the change without degrading properly forecasted training.

c. They may not adjust authorizations between units of different MACOMs.

B-7. Approval of ammunition requests. Each installation commander will establish procedures for the approval of ammunition requests that will ensure units expend only authorized ammunition.

B-8. Supplemental authorizations. TRADOC may approve supplemental authorizations to meet one-time requirements which existing authorizations will not support, if they are essential to the installation mission. Normally, TRADOC will approve supplemental authorizations when the requirement supports a TRADOC directed tasking. Submit requests for supplemental authorizations to HQ TRADOC, ATTN: ATOM-TL.

B-9. Active Army and ROTC units training at other than home station. Commands with units training at and drawing ammunition from other than their home station must provide advance notice of requirements. Requirements must be within approved authorizations prior to forwarding to the installation/overseas MACOM where the training will occur.

B-10. Carryover of authorizations between fiscal years. At the end of each fiscal year, all training ammunition authorizations will cease to exist. DA will not approve carryover between fiscal year.

Appendix C
Principles of Training Ammunition Management

C-1. General. Ammunition is one of the major resources affecting training, and its effective use and management will enhance training programs. Training managers must employ ammunition with judicious care, a minimum of waste, and only as necessary to support a training program. Place command emphasis on ammunition management.

C-2. Development of requirements and forecast data. Base ammunition requirements and forecast data only upon programmed training events.

a. TRADOC schools and training centers will develop ammunition requirements from approved POI and input given by the best ARPRINT data available, as modified by experience. For example, if you had based past forecasts on a programmed input of 220-man companies per week, but input experience averaged 185-man companies, revise your forecast based on actual experience.

b. Compute TRADOC permanent party ammunition requirements to accomplish directed and mandatory training. Compute ammunition for required weapons qualification or other training in accordance with guidelines and data given in appropriate directives. Use DA Pam 350-38 as a guide.

c. Develop and forecast ammunition requirements based on quantities required to meet actual training schedules. Requests must consider equipment and range availability, number of soldiers actually training, and usage experience. Common tables of allowance (CTAs) are no longer valid for training ammunition forecasting, except for CTA 56-909, chapter 20.

C-3. Guidelines for ammunition management.

a. Subauthorize training ammunition at the installation down to UIC level, and constantly cross-level throughout the year to maximize training and ammunition use. Identify individual UIC for each course in TAMIS to identify course requirements, authorizations, and use.

b. Make maximum use of subcaliber devices in the execution of training programs. Use full caliber ammunition only to validate the training program. Avoid adding ammunition to a training program merely to obtain a "realistic" situation; justification of a specific training task is more important. A good example would be using booby traps during night maneuvers to stress the difficulties of moving in darkness rather than using artillery simulators to "dirty" the exercise.

c. You must justify ammunition requirements for demonstrations other than the demonstration phase of approved POI, in writing to HQ TRADOC, ATTN: ATOM-TL, for approval 90 days prior to the demonstration date.

d. Use dummy, inert, practice, and subcaliber ammunition to the maximum extent consistent with achieving training objective, i.e., FM 23-9 authorizes use of the caliber .22 rimfire for M16A1 rifle qualification.

e. Field artillery training will make maximum use of the M31, 14.5MM trainer or the Training Set, Fire Observation, prior to live fire.

f. Armor training will make maximum use of subcaliber firing, indoor tank ranges, and main simulators prior to conducting main gun live fire exercises.

g. Demolition training can often achieve training objectives by the use of inert or dummy material vice 1/4 blocks of TNT or other live explosive.

h. Give consideration to the problems associated with loss of lot number identity of ammunition, which could require the destruction of turned in munitions. Draw ammunition and further subissue it in the smallest quantities practical to achieve the training objectives. Under no circumstances may you allow users to expend ammunition to avoid turning it in.

i. Base resident courses guided missile requirements on the criteria of one expenditure per MOS-producing course (e.g., 11BC2 or 16S).

j. Stress training ammunition conservation. Stop unnecessary, indiscriminant weapon/ammunition firing at the end of training periods. Draw only the amount of ammunition needed for a training period and do not open the packaging until needed. Return unused items to the ASP promptly. Make maximum use of dry firing, training aids, devices and simulators, and training-unique ammunition before using service/full caliber ammunition.

k. Substitute ammunition items when possible. You can use many substitute items for training, but the ASP might not issue them in place of the primary item. Training ammunition managers must coordinate closely with their ASP managers to use these stocks.

l. Issue training ammunition in the exact quantity requested. ASP will not round issue quantities up or down to case quantities without approval of the installation training ammunition managers, who will in turn ensure ammunition requests are in depot pack quantity, when possible.

m. To assist in the return of unused training ammunition, the following guidelines may be of assistance:

(1) When issuing more than one lot number of ammunition, using units will fire the smallest lot first and all subsequent lots in order of smallest to largest quantity per lot.

(2) Do not open ammunition packing containers advance. Open only the least number of containers required for immediate expenditure. When you remove the ordnance seal from ammunition containers, they are open.

(3) Maintain lot number identity and preserve the original packaging containers for each lot of ammunition.

n. Keep ammunition requests for rounds cleared "For Overhead Fire" to a minimum. The installation training ammunition manager must coordinate closely with DPT/DPTSEC and Range Control to ensure that "overhead fire" cleared rounds are absolutely necessary.

o. Under no circumstances mix live ammunition items with inert components, unless specifically designed for this purpose. For example, never use live blasting caps with inert Claymore practice mines.

p. Pyrotechnics, including simulators, must meet all safety requirements. Only issue items will be used. Do not allow the use of home made pyrotechnics.

Appendix D
Training Ammunition Management Information System (TAMIS) (RCS CSGPO-411)

D-1. System description.

a. TAMIS is an ADP-based system consisting of a central, common database maintained by DA, an input system for entering data, and a number of computer processing programs that update the database and produce reports for management analysis at each echelon of command. Updating is a responsibility of each installation. The installation Director of Plans and Training (DPT)/Director of Plans, Training, and Security (DPTSEC) normally operates the TAMIS terminal.

b. The TAMIS database consists of an authorization file, a cost file, and an expenditure file. The authorization file contains authorizations provided by HQDA to MACOMs and the MACOM subauthorizations. The expenditure file reflects ammunition consumed in training. Unit stratification by installation and commands will parallel the command, readiness reporting structure, not the logistical structure; i.e., WARS. The collection of expenditure data will establish a base line which will enable DA to make bulk training ammunition authorizations to the MACOM.

c. TAMIS reports data by unit, quantity of rounds, type ammunition, costs, and training event. TAMIS provides the Army an efficient means of managing training ammunition by developing and validating requirements, managing training ammunition authorizations, and providing commanders at all levels a means of reviewing and evaluating ammunition expenditures against their training programs. The system provides each MACOM a bulk training ammunition authorization consistent with its mission and allows subauthorization within the command as local needs dictate.

d. The TAMIS authorization report is available in three levels. Level I reports combine training brigade/battalion/separate company UICs in groupings that correspond to TRADOC installations (break codes). Level II reports consolidate level I reports into a TRADOC Summary Report, and level III reports consolidate all UICs of each MACOM into a DA level report.

D-2. Training ammunition expenditure reporting.

a. Units/activities which draw or turn in ammunition for training will continue to use DA Form 581 completed and processed as prescribed by existing regulations with the following additional requirements.

(1) The DA Form 581 must contain the UIC in block 3, "From," and the Julian date and serial number in block 1, "Document Number."

(2) The using unit will list the appropriate two/three character TECs (para D-3), in block 11, "Remarks," of the DA Form 581.

(3) The installation training ammunition manager will enter a seven-digit control number on the margin of each DA Form 581. The first two digits represent the month of issue; e.g. 01= January, and last five digits the sequence number; e.g. 0100001, which would be the first DA Form 581 for January.

b. The installation training ammunition manager must enter every (training issue) DA Form 581 into a register and mark approval in or above block 7a to ensure that the transaction contains a properly coded training event and that the user requests authorized items. Mandatory procedure:

(1) Record each training ammunition request or turn-in into a suspense register, by the seven-digit TAMIS control number.

(2) Verify that users request only authorized items.

(3) Enter the issue into TAMIS using the automated procedures.

(4) Use the suspense register to verify reconciliation of each issue.

(5) Enter any serviceable turn-in into TAMIS after the reconciliation.

(6) Close out the open suspense control number.

c. ASP personnel are also responsible for an edit check for proper format of the DA Form 581, and they should return training ammunition requests without TECs to the installation training ammunition manager. After completion of the issue/turn-in of serviceable ammunition, the ASP will provide a copy of the completed transaction to the installation training ammunition manager, who will verify it against their suspense register and retain it for transmission to TAMIS.

d. DPT/DPTSEC personnel responsible for operation of the TAMIS terminal will process transaction data as outlined in the User Instructions for TAMIS. Retain copies of DA Form 581 on file for at least 3 months after the transaction month.

D-3. TECs.

a. TECs describe the purpose for training ammunition use. Use the same TEC on the DA Form 581 for turn-ins that you used on the issue DA Form 581.

b. TECs will be either two or three character codes. The addition of a suffix may more fully describe the training event. For example, the code "BT" describes the training event of basic training (BT); however, for rifle qualification, the TEC would be "BTQ."

c. TAMIS terminal operators may obtain an updated list of TECs from the TAMIS database by the command "LIST EIPARM". TECs should be readily available near the TAMIS terminal.

D-4. Reports. TAMIS provides information reports containing expenditure summaries and management information. TAMIS provides a sound management tool for redistribution of resources, establishing requirements, and answering queries from superiors and higher headquarters relating to expenditures of ammunition for various types of training.

D-5. Training and maintenance. Installation/activities with TAMIS teleprocessing terminals must maintain a trained operator and an equipment maintenance contract. HQ TRADOC will provide instructional support.

D-6. Unserviceable turn-in. Do not automatically post unserviceable ammunition returned to an ASP to the TAMIS database. Users must maintain ammunition in a safe, serviceable manner. A TAMIS turn-in entry gives the user credit for not expending an item, but you should not give turn-in credit in TAMIS for ammunition that becomes unserviceable through the fault of the user.

a. Report unserviceable turn-ins that are not the fault of the user (e.g., suspended lots, misfires, and malfunctions) into TAMIS.

b. After AR 735-5 investigation has cleared the user of responsibility, report the turn-in to TAMIS. Attach a copy of the 735-5 documentation to the DA Form 581 file copy.

D-7. Installation TAMIS manager duties.

a. Daily log-on for information messages.

b. Verify training ammunition authorizations prior to approving ammunition issue.

c. Report ammunition expenditures by correct training event code.

d. Enter all expenditure/turn-in records into TAMIS.

e. Maintain files of completed training ammunition transactions reported to TAMIS (DA Form 581 for 90 days and AUDOUT and RALOUT reports for 1 year).

f. Provide supported units/activities a monthly report on their training ammunition authorizations/expenditure status (AUDOUT copies are optional).

g. Subauthorize to users by UIC all training ammunition authorizations provided by MACOM. Subauthorize all authorizations; do not hold any back.

h. Maintain a TAMIS control number register.

i. Correct TAMIS entry and transmission errors within 1 week.

j. Monitor TAMIS budget allowance (USAGE, ALL) and report to this headquarters when reaching 95 percent of budget.

k. Load all authorization changes and expenditures within 1 week of receipt.

D-8. Monthly subauthorization review.

a. Each TRADOC TAMIS manager (listed below) will request a monthly Level 1 Summary PCENTRPT report (TAMIS Percentage Report) for all units/activities as signed to their breakcode(s). Operational sponsors will also request reports for their mobilization Army training center (MATC). The following schedule applies:

Weekend of the Month	Manager	User ID
First	Fort Benning	018
	Fort Bliss	027
	Fort Dix	039
	USA First Region, ROTC Cadet Command	044
	Ordnance Center School, APG	022
	Fort Eustis	046
Second	Fort Gordon	035
	Fort Benjamin Harrison	047
	Fort Jackson	024
	Fort Knox	022
	USA Second Region, ROTC Cadet Command	045
	Airbase Ground Defense, Fort Dix	039
Third	Fort Lee	043
	Fort Leavenworth	030
	Fort McClellan	038
	JFK Special Warfare Center and School and Fort Bragg	068
	Fort Rucker	029
	USA Third Region, ROTC Cadet Command	060
	USA Joint Readiness Training Center, Fort Chaffee	072

Weekend of the Month	Manager	User ID
Fourth	Fort Sill	028
	Fort Leonard Wood	023
	USA Ordnance Missile and Munitions Center and School	076
	USA Fourth Region, ROTC Cadet Command	061
	U.S. Military Academy, West Point	223

b. Use the TAMIS user ID code and the month as the PCENTRPT file name, e.g. Fort Knox (User Code 022) would use file name 02204 for April (month 04).

c. Leave the report in the TAMIS library until directed to drop it.

d. For "Weekend" use the one containing both a Saturday and Sunday.

D-9. UICs. TAMIS reports ammunition use by UIC. However, we do not automatically list all UICs in TAMIS. Use the following format to request addition of a UIC to TAMIS by this headquarters. Each POI must correspond to a separate UIC in TAMIS.

UIC, BREAKCODE (COURSE TITLE/ACTIVITY)

D-10. Authorization change request.

a. During the authorization year (fiscal year), submit request for authorization changes in the following format:

Current Authorization DODIC	Change Requested (C-AUTH)	Required (+/-) (REQD)

JUSTIFICATION:

b. We will require complete justification for the requested increase or decrease. Specify the POI or training affected and the reasons for the request.

D-11. Authorization change approval.

a. TRADOC will use the TAMIS system "TAMIS MACOM Subauthorization Change Report" to communicate approved authorization changes.

b. Installation training ammunition managers must monitor TAMIS and retain file copies of the approved authorization changes.

D-12. TAMIS forecast system. This system will support multiterminal operations and provide the ASP a

consolidated, automated forecast. The output is similar to the manual forecast outlined in DA Pam 710-2-1. See TAMIS User's Manual for operating instructions.

Appendix E
Training Ammunition Summary (Example)
(RCS ATTG-29 (R1)

COURSE: 14R10 Combat Gunner Transition

AMMUNITION SUMMARY

1. Ammunition:

| | | | AMMUNITION REQUIREMENT | | | |
| | | | PEACETIME | | MOBILIZATION | |
DODIC	ITEM DESCRIPTION	POI FILE NO.	PER STUDENT	OTHER	PER STUDENT	OTHER
A080	CTG 5.56MM Blank	14R-001	40	100	NA	NA
A086	CTG Cal .22 L.R.	14R-002	50	—	NA	NA
G878	Fuze Hand Grenade Prac	14R-004	4	2	NA	NA
L598	Bobby Trap, Flash	14R-004	—	5	NA	NA

2. Dummy or Inert Ammunition:

| | | | AMMUNITION REQUIREMENT | | | |
| | | | PEACETIME | | MOBILIZATION | |
DODIC	ITEM DESCRIPTION	POI FILE NO.	PER STUDENT	OTHER	PER STUDENT	OTHER
G811	Body Practice	14R-004	1	1	NA	NA

3. Training Device or Simulators:

| | | | AMMUNITION REQUIREMENT | | | |
| | | | PEACETIME | | MOBILIZATION | |
DODIC	ITEM DESCRIPTION	POI FILE NO.	PER STUDENT	OTHER	PER STUDENT	OTHER
A071	Conversion Kit, 5.56MM (Rim Fire)	14R-002	50	—	NA	NA

14

Appendix F
CALS Allocations

F-1. Controlled items. Although fiscal year authorizations allow a unit to expend a given quantity of ammunition, supply constraints may inhibit the availability of resources. Ammunition is one of the expensive commodities used by the Army because of the volume shot in training, high development and safety certification costs, and the fact that it is not reusable. Production shortfalls can also impact on ammunition availability. The CALS controls critically short supply items. This semiannual conference limits the quantity of ammunition which depot can issue by managing allocations through each MACOM. However, to ensure allocations will support the MACOM annual authorization, user forecasts must be accurate, timely, and well in advance of training (minimum of 90 days).

F-2. The CALS. This committee meets semiannually to control the allocation, distribution, and redistribution of conventional ammunition items identified as being in short supply or having the potential of becoming a short supply item. The CALS selects items for control, and TRADOC publishes an updated list of controlled items at the conclusion of each CALS meeting. The CALS restricts controlled items to the quantities allocated to each MACOM who further suballocates monthly to each ASP.

F-3. Monthly allocation. TRADOC publishes monthly CALS controlled item ordering instructions. Installation ASPs must order these suballocations or immediately return. We base the allocations upon training ammunition forecasts reported in the WARS Report, less on-hand and due-in assets. These ordering instructions will give a quantity and specific project code. These allocations attempt to satisfy a 120-day forecast at each installation, within the allocations provided by the CALS. ASPs must immediately report CALS allocations cancelled by the National Inventory Control Point (NICP) to HQ TRADOC (ATTN: ATOM-TL).

F-4. Project codes. The following project codes will indicate the month of the allocation. When ordering CALS ammunition requiring an overhead fire clearance, installations must use the overhead fire project code in lieu of the CALS project code.

MONTH	CALS CODE	OVERHEAD FIRE CODE
JAN	MPI	MOA
FEB	MPJ	MOB
MAR	MPK	MOC
APR	MPL	MOD
MAY	MPM	MOE
JUN	MPN	MOF
JUL	MPO	MOG
AUG	MPP	MOH
SEP	MPQ	MOI
OCT	MPR	MOJ
NOV	MPS	MOK
DEC	MPT	MOL

Note: Use project code YTT for nonallocated items to identify overhead fire requirements. Requisitions using any of codes are cumulative and count against overall allocations (e.g., if an installation's allocation is 500 rounds of a CALS item, it may order any combination, such as 300 MPI (not overhead fire) and 200 MOA (for overhead fire). Use overhead fire codes only when absolutely necessary.

Glossary
Terms

Allocation
Special monthly allowance required to order ammunition items in short supply. It is the quantity of ammunition a supply support activity or ammunition supply point may requisition during a specific time frame to meet forecasted training requirements.

Ammunition supply point
Installation facility with the responsibility to order, receive, store, issue, and manage ammunition inventory.

Authorization
Quantity of ammunition that an activity or unit may expend in a fiscal year under the Training Ammunition System.

Committee for Ammunition Logistics Support
A DA-level committee which meets semiannually with MACOM and National Inventory Control Point personnel to equitably distribute ammunition items in critical short supply. (AR 15-16)

Demonstration
The use of a portrayed situation to show a procedure, technique, operation, or weapon effect. Programs of instruction contain approved demonstrations, but other demonstrations require special approval (see para C-3(c)).

Department of Defense ammunition code
An eight-character code assigned for identification of items of ammunition in FSC Group 13XX.

Department of Defense identification code
A four digit alphanumeric code designating a generic class of ammunition.

Dummy or Inert
Class V supply items not consumed in use. CTA 50-909 authorizes use of dummy or inert items.

Forecast
The management procedure by which units/activities identify when they will need ammunition authorizations. Ammunition supply point can store limited quantities and must schedule ammunition requisitions in order to plan ammunition shipments and inventory that meet forecasted requirements.

Individual training plan
Long-range plan for individual training programs. Used in computing long-range institutional training ammunition requirements.

Program of instruction
Instructional document that lists content of a course and resource requirements.

Requirement
Optimum number of rounds needed to conduct a training session at 100 percent effectiveness. Managers must modify this by an "experience" factor.

Service Ammunition
Description of a combat/full caliber ammunition item developed primarily for wartime use, although sometimes used to train.

Standards in training commission
Determines the quantities and type of munitions essential for soldiers, crews, and units. (DA Pam 350-38 and DA Pam 350-39)

Subauthorizations
Quantities of ammunition provided from MACOM to installation/activity under the Training Ammunition Management System, then in turn subauthorized to unit level.

Subcaliber
Reduced diameter replacement round that simulates the trajectory or firing characteristics of service rounds. The primary use is procedure and prequalification training.

Substitute
Similar ammunition item issued in place of the requested round. Examples are older supplies, "training use only rounds," or an authorized alternate model.

Training Ammunition
All class V items consumed during training.

a. Includes service ammunition, training-unique ammunition, missiles, explosives, and pyrotechnics.

b. Does not include ammunition used when the primary purpose is other than training, such as:

(1) Research, development, test, and evaluation (developmental and user testing).

(2) Disposal.

(3) Environmental hazard control.

(4) Military interments.

(5) Saluting.

(6) State security.

(7) Weapons calibration and test.

(8) Wildlife protection.

(9) Guard duty.

(10) Emergency signals.

(11) Law enforcement.

(12) Rock quarry operations.

(13) Road repairs and construction.

(14) Other activities even though some have incidental training value.

Training Ammunition Authorization Committee
A continuing standing DA committee organized under AR 5-13. Senior representatives of the Army Staff and major Army commands make up this committee, which builds the 5-year training ammunition requirement.

Training Ammunition Management System
The Army-wide system (AR 5-13) developed to manage conventional training ammunition at all levels for maximum training and combat readiness with the available ammunition resources.

Training Event Code
A two- or three-character code representing a specific training event.

Training unique
Ammunition/munition item developed exclusively for use in training and not intended for wartime use. Generally, the item will replicate a specific service DODIC, in whole or in part, as to dimensions, weight, appearance, trajectory, range, noise, and signature effect.

Worldwide Ammunition Reporting System
Monitors on-hand ammunition stocks. It provides a medium for forecasting inventory and requirements to the National Inventory Control Point from each ammunition supply point. (AR 700-22)

FOR THE COMMANDER:

OFFICIAL:

ROBERT E. WYNN
Colonel, GS
Deputy Chief of Staff for
  Information Management

DISTRIBUTION:
M1; S1; S2;
R1; RC; R2; CD;
TRADOC Instl: D

CF:
J3
HQDA (DAMO-TRS/DALO-SM/NGB-ARO)
Dir, USADACS
Supt, USMA

JACK B. FARRIS, JR.
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT CHECKLIST
(TRADOC Reg 350-8)

Use the following checklist to review ammunition management procedures at TRADOC installations:

ITEM	YES	NO	NA
1. Is a copy of AR 5-13 on hand? (TRADOC Reg 350-8, app A)	___	___	___
2. Is a copy of TRADOC Reg 350-8 on hand? (TRADOC Reg 350-8)	___	___	___
3. Is installation complying with TRADOC RCS Reports--			
a. ATTG-13(R1), Training Ammunition Expenditures Report by quarter? (TRADOC Reg 350-8, para 4-3a)	___	___	___
b. ATTG-38, Training Ammunition Requirements Report? (TRADOC Reg 350-8, para 4-3b)	___	___	___
4. If activity has a Training Ammunition Management Information System (TAMIS) computer, is there a copy of the TAMIS User's Manual on hand? (TRADOC Reg 350-8, app A)	___	___	___
5. Does installation have a copy of current FY authorizations? (TRADOC Reg 350-8, para 1-5b(4))	___	___	___
6. Are Level 1 Authorization/Expenditure Reports on file and provided to using units on a monthly basis? (TRADOC Reg 350-8, para D-7f)	___	___	___
7. Does Installation Level 1 Report agree with current FY authorization? (TRADOC Reg 350-8, para D-11)	___	___	___
8. Does installation have an Ammunition Management SOP? (TRADOC Reg 350-8, para l-5b(2) and (7))	___	___	___
9. Does installation ensure that units forecast ammunition 90 days in advance and within authorization? (TRADOC Reg 350-8, para 2-4b and c)	___	___	___
10. Are DA Forms 581 verified against previously forecasted quantities? (TRADOC Reg 350-8, para 2-49)	___	___	___

TRADOC FORM 240-R, Feb 89

ITEM	YES	NO	NA
11. Are DA Forms 581 prepared IAW DA Pam 710-2-1? (DA Pam 710-2-1 (fig 2-3))	___	___	___
12. Does the installation training ammunition manager suspense each issue DA Form 581 before approving and forwarding to the ASP? (TRADOC Reg 350-8, para 3-3b)	___	___	___
13. Is the installation training ammunition manager reconciling each issue IAW DA Pam 710-2-l? (TRADOC Reg 350-8, para 3-5g)	___	___	___
14. Is authorization data processed IAW TAMIS User's Manual within 1 week of receipt? (TRADOC Reg 350-8, para D-7k)	___	___	___
15. Is expenditure data processed IAW TAMIS User's Manual within 1 week of expenditure date? (TRADOC Reg 350-8, para D-7k)	___	___	___
16. Does installation list/retain copies of transmitted TAMIS files (RALF and INFI) until data base processing completion? (TRADOC Reg 350-8, para D-7e)	___	___	___
17. Does installation correct TAMIS Error Reports (ERROUT or RALINP) and change to INFI/RALF files? (TRADOC Reg 350-8, para D-7i)	___	___	___
18. Does the installation have a Memorandum of Agreement with each tenant activity covering training ammunition management? (TRADOC Reg 350-8, para 1-5b(10))	___	___	___
19. Is the installation properly using DA Pam 710-2-1 ammunition management forms (DA Forms 5203, 5204, 5514-R, and 5515-R)? (TRADOC Reg 350-8, para 1-5b(7))	___	___	___

REMARKS:

TRADOC FORM 240-R, Feb 89